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⑮ 発明の名称 選択着信拒否方式

⑯ 特願 昭59-277374

⑰ 出願 昭59(1984)12月27日

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## 明細書

従来の電子交換機における着信拒否は着信拒否特番をダイヤルするとすべての呼種について着信拒否になってしまい、特定呼種に対する着信拒否はできないという欠点があった。

本発明の目的は従来の着信拒否用のメモリを拡張することにより、2種類の着信拒否を内蔵者が用意に応じて自ら選択することができるよう新たに選択着信拒否方式を提供することにある。

## (発明の構成)

本発明によると着信プログラム方式の電子交換機において、着信加入者に対応に該着信加入者への着信が可か拒否中かを記憶する第1のメモリと、前記着信加入者への着信が一部呼種について着信可か全呼種について着信拒否かを記憶する第2のメモリと、着信呼種対応に着信拒否中着可か着信拒否中着信不可かを記憶する第3のメモリとを設けたことを特徴とする選択着信拒否方式。

(実施例)

次に、本発明について図面を参照して説明する。

## 1. 発明の名称

選択着信拒否方式

## 2. 特許請求の範囲

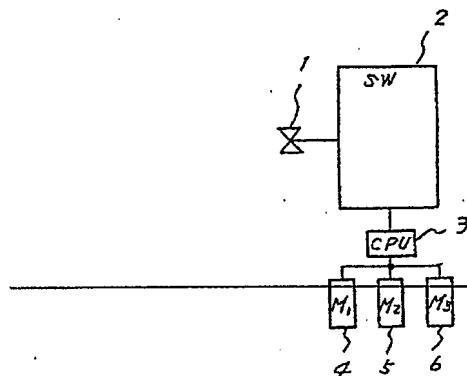
着信プログラム方式の電子交換機において、着信加入者に対応に該着信加入者への着信が可か拒否中かを記憶する第1のメモリと、前記着信加入者への着信が一部呼種について着信可か全呼種について着信拒否かを記憶する第2のメモリと、着信呼種対応に着信拒否中着可か着信拒否中着信不可かを記憶する第3のメモリとを設けたことを特徴とする選択着信拒否方式。

## 3. 発明の詳細な説明

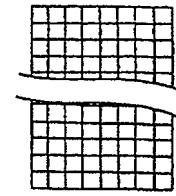
## (産業上の利用分野)

本発明は着信プログラム制御方式電子交換機における選択着信拒否方式に関するものである。

## (従来技術と発明が解決すべき問題点)

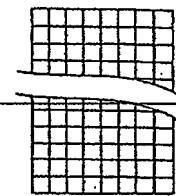


第1回



0/1 = 着信可/着信拒否中

第2回



0/1 = 一部呼接着信可/一部呼接拒否

第3回



0/1 = 着信拒否中着信可/着信拒否中着信不可

第4回

## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(21)Application number : 59-277374 (71)Applicant : NEC CORP

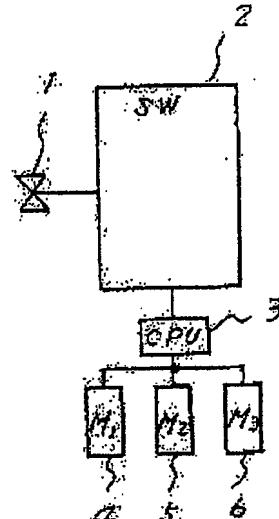
(22)Date of filing : 27.12.1984 (72)Inventor : KURAHASHI MAKOTO

## (54) SELECTIVE INCOMING REJECTION SYSTEM

## (57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To allow an extension to select two kinds of incoming signals depending on applications by providing a memory selecting kinds of calls to attain rejection of an incoming call.

CONSTITUTION: A memory M14 is an incoming rejection memory storing incoming refusal when the level of the incoming call is logical 0 corresponding to the incoming subscriber and storing incoming rejection when logical 1, and a memory M25 is a call type incoming rejection memory storing incoming enable refusal with respect to part of call types when the level of the incoming to the incoming subscriber is logical 0 and storing incoming rejection with respect to all call types when logical 1. in writing 1 or 0 to a location of a specific dial number of memories M14~M3 in response to the specific number, the selection such as incoming rejection, part of incoming refusal or incoming rejection release is attained depending on the call type. Even when a general talking is desired to be rejected during a conference such as incoming rejection for extensions and incoming passable for trunk lines, a talking a customer is attained.



## LEGAL STATUS

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Japanese Patent Application No. 2006-520645  
Your Ref: 51085-88  
Our Ref: F1-05J81C11

(Translation of JP Laid-Open Pub. No. 61-154344)

SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Invention

SELECTIVE INCOMING CALL REJECTION SYSTEM

2. Scope of the Claims

In an electronic switchboard for an accumulation program system, a selective incoming call rejection system comprising:

a first memory, for an incoming call subscriber, for storing whether an incoming call to an incoming call subscriber can be accepted or will be rejected;

a second memory for storing whether the incoming call to the incoming call subscriber can be accepted for some of call types or the incoming call will be rejected for all of the call types; and

a third memory, for a call type of the incoming call, for storing whether the incoming call can be accepted in an incoming call rejection state or will be rejected in the incoming call rejection state.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention]

(Field of the Invention)

The present invention relates to a selective incoming call rejection system in an electronic switchboard for an accumulation program control system.

(Problems to be solved by the Conventional Technique and the Invention)

The incoming call rejection in a conventional electronic

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switchboard is directed to all of the call types of a specific number. Therefore, there is a problem that only an incoming call of a specific call type cannot be rejected.

The objective of the present invention is to provide a selective incoming call rejection system with an extended memory for a conventional incoming call rejection, so that a subscriber can select, by himself/herself, one of two types of incoming call rejections, depending on its use.

## (Structure of the Invention)

According to the present invention, in an electronic switchboard for an accumulation program system, a selective incoming call rejection system including: a first memory, for an incoming call subscriber, for storing whether an incoming call to an incoming call subscriber can be accepted or will be rejected; a second memory for storing whether the incoming call to the incoming call subscriber can be accepted for some of call types or the incoming call will be rejected for all of the call types; and a third memory, for a call type of the incoming call, for storing whether the incoming call can be accepted in an incoming call rejection state or will be rejected in the incoming call rejection state is obtained.

## (Embodiment)

Next, the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 shows a block diagram of an example of the present invention. Reference numeral 1 is an incoming call subscriber. Reference numeral 2 is a switch circuit network (SW). Reference numeral 3 is a central processing unit (CPU).

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Reference numeral 4 is an incoming call rejection memory  $M_1$  (first memory), for an incoming call subscriber, for storing whether an incoming call to the incoming call subscriber can be accepted or will be rejected. Reference numeral 5 is an extended incoming call rejection memory  $M_2$  (second memory) for storing whether the incoming call to the incoming call subscriber can be accepted for some of call types or the incoming call will be rejected for all of the call types. Reference numeral 6 is an incoming call rejection memory  $M_3$  (third memory) depending on a call type, for a call type of the incoming call, for storing whether the incoming call can be accepted in an incoming call rejection state or will be rejected in the incoming call rejection state.

Figure 2 is a configurational diagram of an incoming call rejection memory ( $M_1$  in Figure 1) used in a conventional switchboard. In the memory ( $M_1$ ) 4, one bit corresponds to one subscriber. When an incoming call is received at an extension line, a search is performed at an accommodation location for an incoming call subscriber. As a result, when bit "1" is set, the incoming call is rejected. Otherwise, a normal processing, i.e., the incoming call is accepted, is performed.

The memory shown in Figure 3 is an extended incoming call rejection memory ( $M_2$  in Figure 1), which is newly provided for implementing the present invention. The memory configuration thereof is the same as the incoming call rejection memory  $M_1$  shown in Figure 2. However, the meaning of bit is totally different from the one shown in Figure 2. When bit "1" is set in the memory  $M_1$  shown in Figure 2, the memory  $M_2$  is effective. If bit "1" is set

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in the memory  $M_2$ , the incoming call is rejected for all of the call types even when any type of incoming call is received. When bit "0" is set, the incoming call is accepted for some of the call types.

The memory shown in Figure 4 is an incoming call rejection memory ( $M_4$  in Figure 1) depending on a call type, which provided as a part of station data. Even in an incoming call rejection state, in the case when an incoming call is accepted for some of the call types, the memory  $M_4$  (one bit corresponds one call type) is searched with an incoming call type of the incoming call. As a result, when bit "1" is set, the incoming call is rejected. When bit "0" is set, the incoming call is accepted.

It is assumed that incoming calls of specific numbers "X" (incoming call is accepted for some of the call types) and "Y" (incoming call is rejected for all of the call types) are rejected, respectively. When the specific number "X" or "Y" is dialed, bit "1" is written, in either case, at its subscriber accommodation location in the memory  $M_1$  shown in Figure 2. On the other hand, when "X" is dialed, bit "0" is written, and when "Y" is dialed, bit "1" written in the memory  $M_2$  shown in Figure 3, respectively. In addition, when a specific number "Z" for canceling an incoming call rejection state is dialed, "0" is written at its subscriber accommodation location in the memory  $M_1$  shown in Figure 2.

When an incoming call is received at an extension line in this state, the memory  $M_1$  shown in Figure 2 is first checked, as described above. In the incoming call rejection state, the memory  $M_2$  shown in Figure 3 is checked. If the incoming call is accepted for some of the call types, the memory  $M_4$

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shown in Figure 4 is checked so as to determine whether the incoming call is rejected or not. If it is determined that the incoming call is rejected, a regulation sound or the like is transmitted so as to inform the caller.

(Effect of the invention)

The present invention, as described above, can selectively reject an incoming call depending on a call type. For example, a call from an extension line is rejected, and a call from a station line is accepted. Therefore, there is an effect of preventing the service degradation to customers even when an ordinary call is preferably rejected during a meeting.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a configurational diagram of an example of the present invention; and Figures 2 to 4 each are a configurational diagram of an example of memory used therefor.

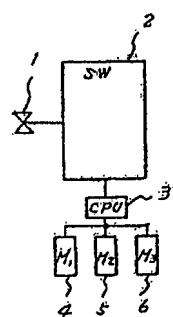
- 1.....incoming call subscriber
- 2.....switch circuit network
- 3.....central processing unit
- 4.....first memory
- 5.....second memory
- 6.....third memory

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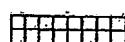
0/1= call can be accepted/call will be rejected

Fig. 2



0/1= call can be accepted for some of call types/call will be rejected for all of call types

Fig. 3



0/1= call can be accepted in call rejection state/call will be rejected in call rejection state

Fig. 4